

through the interpretation of the secretary of the embassy, Mr. McCrory, and a clasp of a delicate hand given to each. Years of executive care have left a little mark on the face of President Diaz as has the activity left the imprint of roughness upon the long, slim fingers.

#### FAITHFUL WORSHIPERS.

In Diaz is placed a faith and adoration second in the Mexican estimation only to that which has been the devotion of the road to the sacred shrine of Guadalupe with blood from the knees of pilgrims who have traveled the four miles thither from the city. These pilgrimages are no longer made except on rare feast days, and then only by the most devout, but the devotion that prompted them is understood by the Pullman pilgrim who, even after a street-car ride to Guadalupe, puffs energetically as he ascends to the chapel built in accordance with the legend sanctioned by Rome, that the Virgin Mary thrice appeared at this spot and commanded a shrine be built there. When the shrine at the top of the hill became too small to accommodate the throngs, another was built, where thousands worship daily. About a sacred well near by groups continually draw water of a saline nature from a spring bubbling from a rock, drinking it with reverence, crossing themselves and thoughtfully pressing out the water. The church is the blanket of Juan Diego, the devout Indian, imprinted with the image of the Virgin as recorded in the legend. Above it a crown of precious stones, contributed by Mexican women from their own possessions; that cost \$30,000 for construction alone; before it and all about it, railing of solid silver extending clear across the church, that melted, would be worth hundreds of thousands. Every 12th of December for over 250 years Indians come by thousands to worship here. When Hidalgo started against the Royalists he took for his banner a picture of this Virgin's image. It became the symbol of liberty in the war against Spain. The highest decoration created by the Emperor Iturbide was the Order of the Virgin of Guadalupe.

Little cakes of territa, the mud from about the holy well, made with water from the spring, are sold to be eaten near the chapel. The legend of the tilma, or blanket, is one of the sweetest in Mexican history. It is that the Virgin first appeared to Juan Diego Dec. 9, 1531, and told him to bid the bishop erect on the hill where he stood a shrine. The bishop distrusted the ignorant Indian's tale, and even when the Indian, after having seen a similar manifestation the second day at the same spot, reported, bade him bring some evidence of its authenticity. On the third day while seeking a confessor for his dying uncle Juan saw the Virgin, who met him on the opposite side of the hill, told him his uncle was cured and commanded him to gather flowers which sprang from the rocks at his feet. These he took to the bishop in his tilma, and when he opened it there appeared a beautiful painted picture of the Virgin. The bishop thereupon caused the shrine to be erected, the tilma being preserved since its trip to Rome in a glass case, where all may see it. In recent years artists, scientists and high church authorities caused the case to be opened to examine the painting, and all agreed that it was not made by any known process of reproduction. They declared that it was not knit in the tilma, painted or printed thereon, and it is little wonder, if the scientist cannot explain the mystery, that the less learned will continue to invest the painting on the blanket and the country around the sacred shrine where it is kept with more than reverent awe. A. R. KEESLING.

What is meant by Pan-American?—J. R. Including or pertaining to all America, both the north and south continents.

How many times does the word girl appear in the Bible?—G. G. R. Twice; in Joel, iii, 3; and in Zachariah, viii, 5.

Is skinkish English? If so, what does it mean?—B. R.

It appears in recent English dictionaries as a Scottish term, meaning to glitter or to sprinkle.

When was the exposition in New Orleans, and by what name was it known?—J. S.

The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition was held in New Orleans from Dec. 16, 1884, to May 31, 1885.

How do France and the United States rank as naval powers?—G. G. R.

The French navy is second, our own fourth in the world's navies, and the hold of France on her place is much more secure than ours.

How many first-class battleships has England built in the last five years? How many are now under construction?—N. S.

England has launched twenty-one first-class battleships in the past five years. Four are now in process of construction.

When did the Protectionists first enter national politics with nominees for President and Vice President?—E.

In 1872. James Black and the Rev. John Russell were the first standard bearers, their electors getting 5,000 votes. But electoral tickets were nominated in only six States.

How long does it take to stop one of the so-called ocean grayhounds when the vessel is going at its fastest speed? and how much distance is covered in the process of stopping?—L. A. N.

It takes about three minutes, in which not far from half a mile is covered.

Is there an animal or bird, from which the fur of the name is taken, and if so how big is it?—N. R.

There is such a beast, a species of weasel, also called stoat. The length of his body is about ten inches. White and black rabbits, however, contribute some of the ermine fur of commerce.

What is stoyd work?—A. B. G.

The word comes from the Swedish word stoid, meaning skill or dexterity, and is applied to an early system of elementary training. This was founded in Sweden, but as it exists now is the more result of other than Swedish thought and experience.

In New Zealand does the government own the railroads and telegraph and telephone lines? Does Italy own the railroads within her borders?—A. F. E.

The telegraph and telephone systems are in the hands of the government, and but a few miles of the railroads are of private ownership. Italy owns many, but not all of her railroad lines.

Is it not true that mail to Cuba and the Philippines goes at the same rates as that sent between points in this country?—Disputant.

Mail for the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam goes at domestic rates; also, to Hawaii and Cuba if addressed to anyone in the service of the United States, otherwise it must come under Postal Union rates.

When was Martha Washington born and married, when did she die, and what was her maiden name?—Mrs. J. W. B.

She was born in May, 1722, and died May 22, 1802. Her maiden name was Martha Dandridge. In June of 1740 she married Daniel Parke Custis, who eight years later left his widow one of the wealthiest women

in Virginia. In January of 1759 she married George Washington.

Has any canal that was ever finished and made useful cost anything like \$125,000,000, as estimated for the Nicaragua canal?—Paul S.

The Suez canal cost over one hundred millions to complete, and even the Manchester ship canal cost three-quarters of that sum, so the figures for the Nicaragua project are not out of reason. As such, probably, would be required to complete the Panama canal, on which something like \$275,000,000 have been spent.

When and how did the thirteen colonies become States?—X. X.

On July 4, 1776, by the Declaration of Independence they declared themselves to be free and independent States. At the time that a committee was appointed to prepare this celebrated paper another committee was set to getting ready a plan for confederation. It did not report until November of 1777, and its articles were not adopted by the States until 1781. In the meantime the States were "united" only by their own consent.

Can a man born in England come to the United States and become a citizen here, go back and legally vote as he did before he left England?—J. R.

England originally held that allegiance to the crown was perpetual and indissoluble, hence impressed into her navy seamen who had been naturalized here on the ground that they still owed her military service. By the treaty of 1850 she receded from this view, and your man would be considered a citizen of this country unless he had secured readmittance to English citizenship. This, in ordinary circumstances, he could secure.

Who wrote "Hudibras"?—J. S.

What are the names of the largest islands in the world?—J. S.

Islands make up the Philippines, and what are the names of the largest?—J. S.

What is good form for visiting cards for a college student?—J. S.

Should his given name appear, with the title Mr. before them?—Kellogg.

Samuel Butler, who was born in 1562. There are over 400 of them. The five larger ones are Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Panay and Mindoro. A. The last three together have nearly half the area of either of the others. 5. The use of the full name is optional, though one given name is preferable, and "Mr." should appear.

How did the names Pilgrims and Puritans originate? Do both apply to one people?—J. E.

The Puritans were a sect of English Protestants that arose in the reign of Queen Elizabeth subsequently to the Acts of Royal Supremacy and Uniformity. They clung to the church and strove to mold it to their views, but a branch from them, styled variously Independents, Brownists and Separatists, despaired of accomplishing the reform they desired, so insisted on separation from the church and entire reorganization. Of the latter were the colonists who came over on the Mayflower to Plymouth in 1620, and these were the Pilgrims.

How much revenue do I have to put on a two ounce and a six ounce bottle of medicine, and do I have to cancel the stamp when I put it on, or the day I sell it?—T. L. K.

The tax is not assessed according to weight, but by the retail price. Bottles retailing at five cents or less require one-eighth of a cent; between five cents and ten cents, two-eighths of a cent; between ten cents and fifteen cents, three-eighths of a cent; between fifteen cents and twenty-five cents, five-eighths of a cent, and for every additional twenty-five cents or fraction thereof, five-eighths of a cent. The stamp should be canceled when affixed.

Are not lathe a matter of comparatively recent invention?—Civl.

No, very far from it. They were in use among Greeks and Romans before the Christian era, and in the form of the potter's wheel, which is a sort of lathe, were known to more ancient peoples. One early form of lathe had its centers placed in trees that stood near together in the forest. A rope was attached to a bent sapling, a light of it passed about one of the centers, and the other end was attached to a post in the ground. This form of lathe was used in Europe at a period that antedates history.

When, how and where was Mohammed buried, and what is peculiar about his grave?—J. S.

He was buried at Medina, Arabia, in June, A. D. 632. His tomb is within the inclosure of the Mosque of the Prophet, which is Medina's only imposing building. The grave is inclosed by a doorless house or chamber, outside which is an iron railing so closely interwoven with branches of palm that sight of the tomb can only be had through occasional apertures. Through these the faithful address prayers to the prophet. The space between railing and tomb is rarely entered except by servants of the mosque, and contains the treasures of the mosque in jewel and plate. To Muslims, of course, the significance of the grave is religious. They make pilgrimages to it, but it is considered only meritorious to do so, and it is not obligatory as in case of pilgrimages to Mecca.

How many islands has our government taken from Spain? 2. How many Spaniards were sent back home from the island of Cuba? 3. How many of the Philippine Islands? 4. Does the State or government pay the burial of its soldiers?—A. R.

Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines. Authorities differ as to the number of the last-named group, some saying there are 2,000. The most of them, however, are very small. 2. About 18,000. 3. Porto Rico, 800,000; Cuba, 1,200,000. No census has ever been taken of the population of the Philippines, and all statements are the merest guesswork. 4. The national government, when they die in service.

J. Indianapolis: The first-named firm of book publishers of whom you inquire we have no information about; the second is a well-known Chicago firm.

W. S. Emison, Ind.: Dec. 31, 1857, came on Saturday.

When was the free school system inaugurated in Indiana?—K.

In 1832 its foundation was established by a law based on the provisions of the new Constitution of the State.

Is "unica mea" correct when used where a man alludes to something feminine in his possession? Should it not be "unica mea"? If both are correct, please state the exact meaning of each. A. Reader.

Both adjective and pronoun must agree with whatever noun is understood, as, for instance, "filia." If filia is used in the nominative, the phrase would then be "Mea unica filia"—my only daughter.

What does "free silver" mean? 2. What does the much-talked-of 16-to-1 mean? 3. What are the names of all United States naval battleships constructed in 1890, and all succeeding series, including the group containing the Wisconsin?—J. S.

By "free silver" is meant the free and unlimited coinage by the government of silver bullion into silver dollars of full legal tender value, without cost to the owner of the bullion or reference to the market value of the metal. 2. Sixteen to one refers to the ratio between gold and silver coin established by law when that was the exact commercial ratio between

the values of the two metals respectively, whereas the commercial value of silver is now about one-half that it was then. 3. Four first-class battleships were in service during the Spanish-American war. Ten, including the Wisconsin, are in course of construction. Detailed information concerning them can be obtained from the report of the secretary of the navy, submitted to Congress at the beginning of the present session, or from the Chicago News or New York World Almanac for 1899.

Will you kindly advise me as to the course of the Gulf stream? Is it fresh or salt water, and if fresh water, why, and is it warm?—Subscriber.

The Gulf stream first becomes apparent near the north coast of Cuba, whence it advances eastward to the Bahamas, then, turning northward, follows the Atlantic coast as far as Nova Scotia, swerving then and being lost in mid-Atlantic. At its narrowest point it is fifty miles wide; its greatest breadth is from three hundred to four hundred miles. Its warmest point is of great depth. Its water is salt; its temperature from ten to twenty degrees higher than that of the surrounding ocean.

**MEDICAL NOTES.**  
(Prepared for the Sunday Journal by an Old Practitioner.)

The tonsils are now exciting almost as much discussion as the appendix vermiformis, that insignificant and apparently useless thing which causes much dreaded appendicitis. There is every reason to believe that the tonsils are wide open portals for the entrance of various infectious diseases into the system. Their situation, their irregular surface and their spongy texture all favor infection. The frequent occurrence of tonsillitis, or quinsy, as it is popularly called, proves their great susceptibility to disease. Physicians generally accept the possibility and probability that rheumatism may occur through disease of the tonsils, and lately it has been maintained that a form of heart disease, endocarditis, may also arise in this way. While this may be difficult to prove it should lead to greater attention to a possible source of danger, and all diseases of the tonsils should be vigorously treated and all measures be used to prevent infection. Speaking of appendicitis, those who believe in progressive evolution and perfection of the human body claim that at some time in their near future a race of men may be evolved having no appendix, that organ having been removed from the parents. In the same way, as the removal of the tonsils is a surgical procedure which has long been resorted to, there may be a race of men without tonsils.

In all cities where there are competitive examinations for positions in public hospitals there is a good amount of jealousy and the cry of favoritism is often raised when some fortunate applicant receives a coveted position. The number applying is very large. In Paris, for example, there were recently 580 candidates for thirty vacancies. After the papers had been examined they were placed at the hospital. The result in London and several others. One morning it was discovered that during the night a panel had been removed in the door and unknown persons had entered. With a thermometer, an instrument used in surgery, a hole had been burned through each box and nitric acid poured in, thus reducing the papers to pulp. On account of this deed, which must have been perpetrated by medical students, the competition was rendered void and another examination has become necessary. The probable cause for this outrage was a current rumor that the competitions were unfairly conducted and that favoritism had been shown.

Appropos of vegetarianism, with a strict exclusion of meat diet, it is interesting to note that the Hindus, who are largely vegetarians, have been and are the chief sufferers from the plague, doubtless owing to a diminished power of resistance as well as their unsanitary surroundings. Owing to their superstitious and excessive reverence for animal life the necessary measures to prevent the spread of the plague have been resisted, and infected or infection carrying vermin were protected by them in every possible way. An official report says all attempts to capture the rats were fiercely opposed, and picking up a few sick pigs almost caused a riot. It is safe to say that if these prejudices had not existed the plague would have been more easily controlled and probably checked in its very inception.

The attempt to ostracize and isolate the consumptive has extended to school teachers. A movement has been made to remove from the public schools every teacher who is affected with the disease, and it is further proposed to exclude all infectious children. This would, of course, lead to the establishment of special schools, attended by consumptive pupils and taught by consumptive teachers. While it is difficult to say whether such a movement is founded on rational grounds there is no question that there is a certain amount of danger, and locally where such radical sanitary measures have been taken the result has been almost universal indorsement from the profession, who believe these precautions to be in accord with the most recent theories and doctrines of the contagiousness of consumption.

A study of the growth of the finger nails has recently been conducted by Dufour, of Paris. For a nail to reach its full length, an average of seven-twelfths of an inch, from 121 to 128 days are necessary. Beau, however, says that they grow about one-thirty-second of an inch a week, which would require but 105 days. Another observer tells of a man twenty-one years of age in whom it took 125 days; a man of thirty-one years in 159 days, and another of thirty-two years in 88 days. At fifty-six years it took 110; at sixty-seven years it took 144. The fastest nail growth was noticed in a bonapartist who was spitting blood. Salt air hastens the growth rapidly and gray strips the growth almost wholly. In paying the nails cease growing, a valuable sign in differentiating it from hysteria. The experiment of growth can be roughly tried by any one filing a very shallow horizontal notch across the base of the nail.

It may be that Metchnikoff has discovered the essence or elixir of long life. From experiments which he has conducted and directed upon animals he has increased the number of blood corpuscles in that animal from 3,000,000 to 8,000,000 in a cubic millimeter. Upon this as a basis Metchnikoff believes that there is hope of finding some means of checking the natural decay of old age, and in fact all changes due to old age, since this one result has started researches for specific serum to prevent decay and invigorate all organs, such as one already having been discovered for the kidneys.

Dentists as a rule are not favored with remarkably large fees, but in the case of a recently deceased millionaire the dentist had a very profitable patient. The bill amounted to a total of \$1,400. The charge per hour was \$20. The charge for one single eye was \$400, and the smallest amount charged was \$20. Twenty-five dollars was

charged on two occasions for lost time, and one item alone for regulating the teeth was \$250. This may seem to prove that dentistry is a profitable profession, but let the ambitious dental surgeon consider that millionaires are scarce and the opportunities to present such bills are scarce.

The tenement house committee of the Charity Organization Society of New York has offered four prizes, ranging from \$500 to \$100, to architects for plans for improved city tenements. The first prize is for houses and lots of 50x100 feet, the second prize for those 75x100 and the third, for houses and lots of 100x100, a special prize of \$100 being offered for the best plan for a house on a lot 25x100 feet. The plans submitted are to be exhibited in connection with the tenement house exhibitions, to be held this winter in New York and other cities. It is rather a curious fact that on the jury of award, which consists of seven members, there is not a single physician.

Fisher, a German, has recently recommended the use of gelatine tubes as containers for chloroform, claiming that, being hermetically sealed, there is no loss of the contents. These have been found practical and are of great value to the physician. Each tube contains from one to two ounces of chloroform, a quantity more than sufficient for all ordinary persons. For the preservation and transportation of hydrofluoric acid paraffine bottles are commercially used, owing to the fact that this acid "eats" glass, while mercury, owing to its great weight, is sold in iron bottles with screw stoppers when the amount is large.

The question has lately arisen abroad as to whether a sufferer from malaria is a source of danger to his healthy neighbors. Dr. Foa, of Turin, asserts and maintains that malaria can be indirectly communicated from person to person, and he is indorsed in his view by other expert hygienists. The most practical result of this declaration is that the Society of Hygiene proposed an "order of the day" by which the government was invited to make provision for the sale of quinine to the fever-stricken poor at cost price.

Among the many suture materials for sewing up wounds that have been recommended James says that remarkably fine, strong sutures can be obtained from the tail of the rat. By proper manipulation a bundle of five or six tendons can be obtained which are aseptic and can be used as they are, being easily threaded. They can be kept dry or in alcohol, are readily absorbed and very useful in delicate surgery, especially of the eye.

**Prescriptions.**  
In dyspepsia Dr. Wood prescribes: Sulphate of stychnia, 1 grain; dilute nitromuriatic acid, 1 drachm; compound tincture of gentian and compound tincture of cardamom, of each 1½ ounces; solution of pepsin, sufficient to make 4 ounces. The dose is a teaspoonful after each meal.

For the relief of flatulence Bartholow recommends: Powdered calumba and ginger, of each ½ ounce; senna leaves, 1 drachm; boiling water, 1 pint. After this has been steamed a few minutes it is strained. The dose is a wine glassful three times a day, preferably without sugar.

A formula for acidity of the stomach used at Bellevue is as follows: Bicarbonate of soda, 1 drachm; powdered rhubarb root, ½ ounce; spirits of peppermint, 2 drachms; water sufficient to make 4 ounces. The dose is a tablespoonful after meals.

**THE DOG STAR.**  
The star that glows with such unparalleled luster in the southeastern winter's sky at 8 o'clock is the Dog Star. It now rises at about 5 p. m. and reaches the meridian at about a quarter past 9 o'clock. On next Sunday night, Feb. 11, it will culminate or cross the meridian at exactly 9 o'clock. It is easily found on account of its splendid brilliancy. Manilius, a poet of the Augustan age, says:

"All other he exalts; no fairer light  
Ascends the sky, none sets so clear and bright."

The three stars in the girdle of Orion point southeasterly to the Dog Star. It is four times as brilliant as any star in our latitude, and has received more attention from astronomers than any other star in the heavens. The ancient Egyptians gave it the name of Sirius, from the River Nile, which was called Sirius in their hieroglyphics. They observed that Sirius first became visible in the east, just before dawn—called the heliacal rising—the overflow of the Nile followed. It was also called the Dog Star because, like a faithful watch dog, it warned them of the approaching inundation. They waited for its appearance with deep solicitude, for on the overflow of the river depended agricultural prosperity or blighting drought. They also computed the length of the year from the heliacal risings of Sirius, and it is still known as the "Canicular year."

The Romans were equally solicitous, and were accustomed to yearly sacrifice a dog to Sirius, to render his influence beneficial to agriculture. Virgil says:

"Parched was the grass, and blighted was the corn; 'scape the beasts; for Sirius on high,  
With pestilential heat infects the sky."

When the Dog Star rose with the sun and appeared to the west, Sirius, the dog star, gave the name of "dog days" (dies Canicularis), which began on the 22d of July and continued until Aug. 11. Owing to the displacement of the equinoxes the time of the heliacal rising of the Dog Star is continually accelerated. Hence, it is evident that modern dog days have no connection with the dog star, but refer to the unchangeable summer solstice. It is now known that dogs are no more likely to go mad during dog days than at any other period of the year.

In the "Almagest" of Ptolemy, published in the second century, Sirius is described as a red star; it is now a brilliant bluish white, proving that there has been a decided change in its color during the past two thousand years. Stars are divided by stellar spectra into four classes. The first class, called Sirius stars, include those that are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, Vega, Altair, Procyon, and, perhaps, half of the stars in the sky. The mass of Sirius is estimated to be four times that of the sun; its distance is fifty trillion miles. Eight and one-half years are required for its light to travel to earth, and it is a small companion about the size of our sun that revolves very close to it, with a period of forty years. This called a binary system. While it had been known for many years that Sirius was binary and the existence of the second star had been calculated, this companion star had never been seen until a winter night in 1862, when Alvan Clark and his son were testing a new lens at their factory in Cambridgeport, Mass. It was an eighteen-inch object glass that they were making for the astronomer mathematician, and a faint star could be seen. The news was flashed around the world and the discovery confirmed by the great observatories of Europe and America.

Procyon, the Little Dog Star, is also binary, but no telescope has yet been made that is powerful enough to deane its companion. Procyon is a fine "six magnitude" star north of the Great Dog Star, Sirius. The father of Procyon was an equilateral triangle whose sides are about twenty-six degrees long. Procyon rises about an hour before Sirius, hence it is named from

two Greek words which signify "before the dog." The constellations of the Great Dog and Little Dog are often called the hounds of Orion. In ancient maps of constellations the dogs were represented as being held by leashes in the hand of Orion. JOHN C. DEAN.

**THE JOURNAL'S POETS.**  
Immunity.

The whirlwind and the Tempest Talk:  
When sounds the night alarm,  
And the mad horses rear,  
And the town thrills with fear,  
I feel no sense of harm.

Or when the thunder rolls  
Its dull wheels o'er the heart,  
And the fierce lightnings dart,  
And the grim busy-bell tolls,  
Or when the white surf rides  
The rocking waves at sea,  
No terror stirs in me  
Of tempest or of tide.

So, on the battlefield,  
When the hot bullets sing  
And death is in the wing,  
I seek no cover's shield.

For I the worst have known;  
God turned His face away,  
And death passed by that day  
And left my soul alone.

The Still Small Voice Speaks:  
"Child, with thou answer me?  
'Was't God or thou that day  
Who turned his face away?  
This do I ask of thee."

"In some familiar place  
What if kind death doth stand  
Waiting to clasp thy hand  
When thou hast sought God's face?"  
Rockville, Ind. —Juliet V. Strauss.

**His Proposal.**  
She knew he loved her by each glance,  
Though he'd not spoken;  
His hand's quick pressure in the dance,  
Each flower and token.  
She waited for the story old  
As she had read it,  
But though his eyes the legend told  
He never said it!

He sang to her in verses sweet,  
His accents sued her heart;  
He played the banjo at her feet,  
In rag-time waltz or harp;  
On smooth yacht decks all golden glow,  
Where starlight blossoms and the moon  
Till she began to think him slow  
As well as splendid!

She led him into quiet nooks,  
On stairs, demurely,  
Where lights were low and tender looks  
Might pass unheeded;  
And when the band throbb'd some deep hymn,  
Or old song story,  
She steered him gently for the dim  
Conservatory.

But in a crowded cable car  
One rainy morning  
They rode with many a jolt and jar,  
The weather scolding,  
Till swerving round a curve she leaned  
Against his shoulder,  
And safely by her big hat screened  
'Twas then he told her.

—Kate Masters.

**Farewell.**  
[Translated from the German of Viktor von Scheffel.]  
Sad is the fate to human life allotted  
That underneath each rose must lurk a thorn,  
And whoso'er the heart may have and cherish  
At last the pang of parting must be borne.

In thy fair eyes there seemed to dwell a secret  
Which spoke of deep and steadfast love to me.  
Farewell, farewell! It might have been so blissful,  
'Twas then he told her.

Alas for us that it was not to be,  
Sorrow, sorrow, envy, these I, too, have tasted,  
A heart-sick wanderer, weary of the storm;  
Of peace I dream a while and quiet hours,  
When on my path appeared thy loving form.

In thy embrace I wanted to recover  
And dedicate my youthful life to thee.  
Farewell, farewell! It might have been so blissful,  
Alas, for us that it was not to be.

The gray day breaks, a sullen storm is raging,  
A thick fog covers forest, hill and stream;  
A fitting day for sad farewells and parting,  
Gray as the heavens the whole wide world doth seem.

And though it lead to fortune or disaster,  
Thou cherished maid—my thoughts are still  
With thee;  
Farewell, farewell! It might have been so blissful,  
Alas, for us that it was not to be.

Indianapolis. —Paul H. Grummam.

**Who?**  
She was a superior woman, I trow,  
Who sneered at the antics of Cupid;  
She vowed all the victims that fell by his bow  
Were witless and weak and were stupid.

"Forewarned is forearmed," she would tritely declare,  
"And loving is not worth the losing—  
What thou the blind archer be ever so fair,  
His targets are not of his choosing."

Her haughty disdain to his notice was brought,  
And conflict his shy heart pervading,  
He saw that his bow-string was properly taut—  
And concealed—then he went masquerading.

He brushed up the uniform made for a man  
And a soldier, and Dan Cupid filled it;  
The looking-glass was as a mirror before him,  
He found her proud heart and he thrilled it.

At his coming her pulses raced rapid and slow,  
She felt the wild tumult that harrow—  
While snug in his sleeve Dan carried his bow  
And hid in her bosom his arrow.

This superior woman repeated all day  
His virtues, and over and over—  
As other have done—while up and away  
He hurried—the dear, wicked rover!

—Josephine Puett Spooner.

**At Flood Tide.**  
There are some hidden rocks along the shore  
Where ways are the din  
Of angry surges, and the breakers roar  
Whenever the tide comes in.

However calm the peaceful ocean sleeps,  
As toward the shore it rolls,  
A shudder rises from its darkened depths  
When first they feel these shoals.

There are some reefs near which the calmest  
thought  
Draws with a sudden throng,  
And breaks in wild, tumultuous surges, caught  
From quivering depths below.

Oh, can we never efface nor quite forget  
Those loves that once have been?  
Must these old losses rise to meet us yet  
Till life's last tide sweeps in?

—Albion Fellows Bacon.

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